

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE
UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE
(DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING
UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

U.S. APPLICATION NO.
(if known, sec 37 C.F.R.1.5)

09/117645

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/JP97/04507

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
December 8, 1997

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
December 6, 1996

TITLE OF INVENTION
DICHROIC PRISM, PRISM UNIT, AND PROJECTION DISPLAY APPARATUS

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US
Tomiyoshi USHIYAMA, Akitaka YAJIMA and Yasunori OGAWA

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☐ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)
6. ☒ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A FIRST preliminary amendment.
☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A small entity statement.
16. ☒ Other items or information: Request for Approval of Drawing Corrections

**DEPOSIT ACCOUNT USE
AUTHORIZATION**

Please grant any extension
necessary for entry;

Charge any fee due to our
Deposit Account No. 15-0461

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.5)

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/JP97/04507

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
100406

17. ☒ The following fees are submitted:

Basic National fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):

Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO.....\$930.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO
(37 CFR 1.482).....\$720.00

No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO
(37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO
(37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)).....\$790.00

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR
1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2))
paid to USPTO.....\$1,070.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO
(37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT
Article 33(2)-(4).....\$ 98.00

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than
☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR
1.492(e)).

Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate
Total Claims	20 - 20 =		X \$ 22.00
Independent Claims	8 - 3 =		X \$ 82.00
Multiple dependent claim(s)(if applicable)			+ \$270.00

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =

Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small
Entity Statement must also be filed. (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28). -

SUBTOTAL =

Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later
than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 month from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR
1.492(f)). +

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =

Amount to be
refunded \$

Charged \$

- a. ☒ Check No. 60781 in the amount of \$1,340.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.
b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$_____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 15-0461. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
P.O. Box 19928
Alexandria, Virginia 22320

NAME: James A. Oliff
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 27,075

NAME: Thu Anh Dang
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 41,544

PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of

Tomiyoshi USHIYAMA et al.

Application No.: U.S. National Stage of PCT/JP97/04507

Filed: August 3, 1998

Docket No.: 100406

For: DICHROIC PRISM, PRISM UNIT, AND PROJECTION DISPLAY APPARATUS

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D. C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to initial examination, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, line 1, delete "DESCRIPTION";
line 3, change "Technical Field" to --Background of the Invention--;
between lines 3 and 4 insert --1. Field of Invention--; and
line 6, change "Background Art" to --2. Description of Related Art--.

Page 2, line 15, change "Fig. 14 is an explanatory view" to --Figs. 14(A) and
14(B) are explanatory views--.

Page 3, line 7, change "Fig. 14" to --Figs. 14(A) and 14(B)--;
between lines 22 and 23, insert --SUMMARY OF THE
INVENTION--; and

line 29, delete "Disclosure of the Invention".

Page 6, line 5, change "claimed in one of claims 1 to 6" to --of the first or second invention--;

line 19, change "2" to --2(A) and 2(B)--; and

line 27, change "5" to --5(A) and 5(B)--.

Page 7, line 1, change "Fig. 6 is a perspective view" to --Figs. 6(A) to 6(D) are perspective views--;

line 10, change "Fig. 9 is an explanatory view" to --Figs. 9(A) and 9(B) are explanatory views--;

line 13, change "Fig. 10 is a perspective view" to --Figs. 10(A) and 10(B) are perspective views--;

line 15, change "Fig. 11 is an explanatory view" to --Figs. 11(A) to 11(C) are explanatory views--;

line 23, change "Fig. 14 is an explanatory view" to --Figs. 14(A) and 14(B) are explanatory views--;

line 25, change "Best Modes for Carrying Out the Invention" to --DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS--; and

lines 28-29, change "Fig. 1 is an explanatory view" to --Figs. 1(A) and 1(B) are explanatory views--.

Page 8, line 28, change "Fig. 3 is a perspective view" to --Figs. 3(A) to 3(D) are perspective views--.

Page 11, line 28, change "Fig. 1" to --Figs. 1(A) and 1(B)--.

Page 12, line 2, after "embodiment" insert --having a width WP--;

line 10, change "downward" to --upward--; and

line 19, change "Fig. 6 is a perspective view" to --Figs. 6(A) to 6(D) are perspective views--.

Page 14, line 14, change "510a of the base 510" to --512a of the base 512--;
line 18, change "302A" to --302a--; and
line 26, change "Fig. 6" to --Figs. 6(B) and 6(D).

Page 15, line 4, change "Fig. 9 is an explanatory view" to --Figs. 9(A) and 9(B)
are explanatory views--;

line 9, change "520" to --522--;
line 11, change "520" to --522--;
line 27, change "303a" to --302a--.

Page 16, line 2, change "303a" to --302a--;
line 4, change "303a" to --302a--;
lines 5-6, change "311, 312, 321, and 322 shown in Fig. 3" to --341,
342, 351, and 352 shown in Figs. 6(A) and 6(B)--;
lines 7-8, change "311, 312, 321, and 322" to --341, 342, 351, and
352--;
lines 10-11, change "311, 312, 321, and 322" to --341, 342, 351, and
352--;
line 13, change "311 and 312" to --341 and 342--;
line 16, change "321 and 322" to --351 and 352--;
line 18, change "Fig. 9" to --Figs. 9(A) and 9(B)--.

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please amend the Abstract to read:

At least one of four rectangular prisms in a dichroic prism is made longer than the other rectangular prisms. Parts of the rectangular surfaces of the long rectangular prisms partially protrude from the rectangular surfaces of the other rectangular prisms in the longitudinal direction. The protruding parts of the rectangular surfaces of the long

rectangular prisms are not provided with a dichroic film. Such a construction makes it possible to prevent return light, which returns from the light emitting surface side of the dichroic prism and the dichroic prism, from emitting again from the light emitting surface.

IN THE DRAWINGS:

Please correct Figs. 6(B), 11(C), and 12 as set forth in the attached Request for Approval of Drawing Corrections.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1-8 as follows:

1. (Amended) A dichroic prism [composed of] comprising:

four rectangular prisms [with their], each rectangular prism having rectangular surfaces bonded [together] to rectangular surfaces of adjacent rectangular prisms, [wherein] a first surface part [of a rectangular surface] of at least one said of four rectangular prisms [protrudes] protruding from the rectangular surfaces of other ones of said rectangular prisms, and

[wherein] a dichroic film [is] formed on a second surface part [of the rectangular surface] of said [protruding] at least one rectangular prism [other than said protruding part], said second surface part not protruding from said rectangular surfaces of said other ones of said rectangular prisms.

2. (Amended) A dichroic prism [composed of] comprising:

four rectangular prisms [with their], each rectangular prism having rectangular surfaces bonded [together] to rectangular surfaces of adjacent rectangular prisms, [wherein] a first surface part [of a rectangular surface] of a first rectangular prism pair composed of two adjoining rectangular prisms of said four rectangular prisms [protrudes] protruding from a rectangular surface of a second rectangular prism pair in a longitudinal direction, and

[wherein] a dichroic film [is] formed on a second surface part [of the rectangular surface] of said first rectangular prism pair [other than said protruding part], said second surface part not protruding from said rectangular surfaces of said other ones of said rectangular prisms.

3. (Amended) [A] The dichroic prism according to claim 2, [wherein] said two adjoining rectangular prisms in said first rectangular prism pair [are] being in a state shifted from each other in the longitudinal direction so that they form a step.

4. (Amended) [A] The dichroic prism according to [any of claims 1 to 3, wherein] claim 1, [the rectangular surface of] said [protruding] first surface part [is] being provided with a light diffusing layer for diffusing light.

5. (Amended) [A] The dichroic prism according to claim 4, [wherein] said light diffusing layer [is] being an adhesive layer.

6. (Amended) [A] The dichroic prism according to claim [5, wherein] 4, said light diffusing layer [is] being a ground glass layer.

7. (Amended) A prism unit, comprising:

a dichroic prism [claimed in any of claims 1 to 6] composed of four rectangular prisms, each rectangular prism having rectangular surfaces bonded to rectangular surfaces of adjacent rectangular prisms, a first surface part of at least one of said four rectangular prisms protruding from the rectangular surfaces of other ones of said rectangular prisms, and a dichroic film formed on a second surface part of said at least one rectangular prism, said second surface part not protruding from said rectangular surfaces of said other ones of said rectangular prisms; and

a prism stand for mounting said dichroic prism thereon, [wherein] said prism stand [has] having a step that matches a step of said dichroic prism.

8. (Amended) A projection display apparatus, comprising:

an illumination optical system for emitting illumination light;

colored light separation means for separating the illumination light into lights of three colors;

three light modulation means for modulating the three colored lights based on a given image signal;

a dichroic prism [claimed in any of claims 1 to 6] composed of four rectangular prisms, each rectangular prism having rectangular surfaces bonded to rectangular surfaces of adjacent rectangular prisms, a first surface part of at least one of said four rectangular prisms protruding from the rectangular surfaces of other ones of said rectangular prisms, and a dichroic film formed on a second surface part of said at least one rectangular prism, said second surface part not protruding from said rectangular surfaces of said other ones of said rectangular prisms; and

a projection optical system for projecting the lights synthesized by said dichroic prism.

Please add new claims 9-20 as follows:

--9. A prism unit, comprising:

a dichroic prism composed of four rectangular prisms, each rectangular prism having rectangular surfaces bonded to rectangular surfaces of adjacent rectangular prisms, a first surface part of a first rectangular prism pair composed of two adjoining rectangular prisms of said four rectangular prisms protruding from a rectangular surface of a second rectangular prism pair in a longitudinal direction, and a dichroic film formed on a second surface part of said first rectangular prism pair, said second surface part not protruding from said rectangular surfaces of said other ones of said rectangular prisms; and

a prism stand for mounting said dichroic prism thereon, said prism stand having a step that matches a step of said dichroic prism.--

--10. A projection display apparatus, comprising:

an illumination optical system for emitting illumination light;

colored light separation means for separating the illumination light into lights of three colors;

three light modulation means for modulating the three colored lights based on a given image signal;

a dichroic prism composed of four rectangular prisms, each rectangular prism having rectangular surfaces bonded to rectangular surfaces of adjacent rectangular prisms, a first surface part of a first rectangular prism pair composed of two adjoining rectangular prisms of said four rectangular prisms protruding from a rectangular surface of a second rectangular prism pair in a longitudinal direction, and a dichroic film formed on a second surface part of said first rectangular prism pair, said second surface part not protruding from said rectangular surfaces of said other ones of said rectangular prisms; and

a projection optical system for projecting the lights synthesized by said dichroic prism.--

--11. The prism unit according to claim 7, said first surface part being provided with a light diffusing layer for diffusing light.--

--12. The prism unit according to claim 11, said light diffusing layer being an adhesive layer.--

--13. The prism unit according to claim 11, said light diffusing layer being a ground glass layer.--

--14. The projection display apparatus according to claim 8, said first surface part being provided with a light diffusing layer for diffusing light.--

--15. The projection display apparatus according to claim 14, said light diffusing layer being an adhesive layer.--

--16. The projection display apparatus according to claim 14, said light diffusing layer being a ground glass layer.--

--17. The prism unit according to claim 9, said two adjoining rectangular prisms in said first rectangular prism pair being fixed in a state shifted from each other in the longitudinal direction so that they form the step of said dichroic prism.--

--18. The projection display apparatus according to claim 10, said two adjoining rectangular prisms in said first rectangular prism pair being fixed in a state shifted from each other in the longitudinal direction so that they form a step.--

--19. A projection display method, comprising:

emitting illumination light;

separating the illumination light into lights of three colors;

modulating the three colored lights based on a given image signal;

synthesizing the lights using a dichroic prism composed of four rectangular prisms, each rectangular prism having rectangular surfaces bonded to rectangular surfaces of adjacent rectangular prisms, a first surface part of at least one of said four rectangular prisms protruding from the rectangular surfaces of other ones of said rectangular prisms, and a dichroic film formed on a second surface part of said at least one rectangular prism, said second surface part not protruding from said rectangular surfaces of said other ones of said rectangular prisms; and

projecting the lights synthesized by said dichroic prism.--

--20. A projection display method, comprising:

emitting illumination light;

separating the illumination light into lights of three colors;
modulating the three colored lights based on a given image signal;
synthesizing the lights using a dichroic prism composed of four rectangular prisms, each rectangular prism having rectangular surfaces bonded to rectangular surfaces of adjacent rectangular prisms, a first surface part of a first rectangular prism pair composed of two adjoining rectangular prisms of said four rectangular prisms protruding from a rectangular surface of a second rectangular prism pair in a longitudinal direction, and a dichroic film formed on a second surface part of said first rectangular prism pair, said second surface part not protruding from said rectangular surfaces of said other ones of said rectangular prisms; and
projecting the lights synthesized by said dichroic prism.--

REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are pending. By this Amendment, claims 1-8 are amended and claims 9-20 are added.

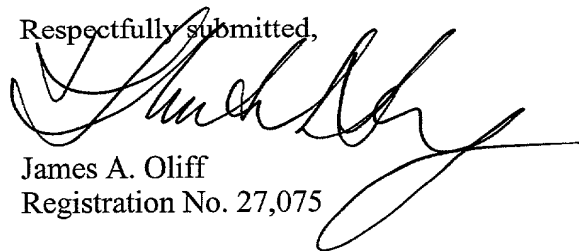
The above amendments place this Application in even better condition for initial examination. Prompt consideration and allowance in due course are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe anything further is desirable in order to place the

Application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact

Applicant's undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



James A. Oliff
Registration No. 27,075

Thu Anh Dang
Registration No. 41,544

JAO:TAD/cfr

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
P.O. Box 19928
Alexandria, Virginia 22320
Telephone: (703) 836-6400

DESCRIPTION

DICHROIC PRISM, PRISM UNIT, AND PROJECTION DISPLAY APPARATUS

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a dichroic prism, a prism unit thereof, and a projection display apparatus.

Background Art

Most projection display apparatuses for projecting a color image onto a projection screen utilize a dichroic prism. A dichroic prism is an optical element that synthesizes and emits lights of three colors, red, green, and blue, in the same direction.

Fig. 13 is a conceptual view showing the principal part of a projection display apparatus. This projection display apparatus includes three liquid crystal light valves 42, 44, and 46, a dichroic prism 48, and a projection lens 50. Red reflecting films 48R and blue reflecting films 48B are located in the form of a cross in the center of the dichroic prism 48. The dichroic prism 48 synthesizes lights of three colors, red, green, and blue that are modulated by the three liquid crystal light valves 42, 44, and 46, and emits the lights toward the projection lens 50. The projection lens 50 focuses the synthesized lights onto a projection screen 52.

A general type of dichroic prism is made by bonding rectangular surfaces of four rectangular prisms that are equal in size. The red reflecting films 48R are previously formed on predetermined rectangular surfaces of two

rectangular prisms so that they form a flat plane when four rectangular prisms are bonded together. The blue reflecting films 48B are also previously formed on predetermined rectangular surfaces of two rectangular prisms in a similar manner. In making a dichroic prism by bonding four rectangular prisms of equal size, however, it is very difficult to accurately bond the rectangular prisms so that the red reflecting films 48R form a flat plane and the blue reflecting films 48B form a flat plane.

Accordingly, in order to accurately bond rectangular prisms together, it is well known to make some of the rectangular prisms longer than the others, as shown in, for example, Fig. 1 of Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 7-294845.

Fig. 14 is an explanatory view showing problems of such a conventional dichroic prism. As shown in Fig. 14(A), a dichroic prism 48 includes two rectangular prisms 61 and 62 that are long in the longitudinal direction (also referred to as "a long rectangular prism pair"), and two rectangular prisms 63 and 64 that are short in the longitudinal direction (also referred to as "a short rectangular prism pair"). Blue reflecting films 48B are formed on interface surfaces between the long rectangular prism pair 61 and 62 and the short rectangular prism pair 63 and 64. Rectangular surfaces of the long rectangular prism pair 61 and 62 are partly exposed, and the blue reflecting films 48B are also formed on the exposed surfaces. Moreover, red reflecting films are formed on an interface surface between the long rectangular prism pair 61 and 62, and on an interface surface between the short rectangular prism pair 63 and 64,

respectively.

In a projection display apparatus, there is light that returns from a projection lens 50 toward the dichroic prism 48 because of reflection by the projection lens 50, or the like. A description will now be given of a case in which white return light W is produced in the example shown in Fig. 14. Fig. 14(B) is a horizontal sectional view of protruding portions of the long rectangular prism pair 61 and 62 at the top thereof. When the return light W enters a protruding rectangular surface of the rectangular prism 61 (a surface provided with the blue reflecting film 48B), it is totally reflected by the rectangular surface. Only red light R of the totally reflected return light W is reflected by the red reflecting film 48R, and is emitted again toward the projection lens 50.

In the conventional dichroic prism shown in Fig. 14, the return light, which returns from the light emitting surface side to the dichroic prism, is thus reflected inside the dichroic prism and is emitted again from the light emitting surface. Consequently, the influence of this return light is exerted on an image to be reproduced by light emitted from the dichroic prism.

The present invention has been made to solve the above problem of the related art, and it is an object of the present invention to prevent return light, which returns from the light emitting surface side of a dichroic prism to the dichroic prism, from emitting again from the light emitting surface.

Disclosure of the Invention

In order to at least partially solve the above-mentioned problem, a first invention provides a dichroic prism composed of four rectangular prisms with their rectangular surfaces bonded together, wherein at least one of the four rectangular prisms is longer than the other rectangular prisms, so that a part of the rectangular surface of the long rectangular prism protrudes from the rectangular surfaces of the other rectangular prisms in the longitudinal direction, and wherein a dichroic film is formed on a part of the rectangular surface of the long rectangular prism other than the protruding part.

Since this makes it possible to prevent return light from being reflected by a dichroic film on the protruding part, it is possible to prevent return light from emitting again from the light emitting surface.

A second invention provides a dichroic prism composed of four rectangular prisms with their rectangular surfaces bonded together, wherein a first rectangular prism pair composed of adjoining two of the four rectangular prisms is longer than the other second rectangular prism pair, so that a part of the rectangular surface of the first rectangular prism pair protrudes from the rectangular surface of the second rectangular prism pair in the longitudinal direction, and wherein a dichroic film is formed on a part of the rectangular surface of the first rectangular prism pair other than the protruding part.

Since the second invention also makes it possible to prevent return light from being reflected by a dichroic film on the protruding part, it is possible to prevent return light from emitting again from the light emitting surface.

In the above first or second invention, it is preferable that the two rectangular prisms in the first rectangular prism pair be fixed in a state shifted from each other in the longitudinal direction so that they form a step.

This makes it possible to precisely position the center axis of the dichroic prism with the use of the step, and furthermore, to precisely position the reflecting surfaces of the rectangular prisms in the same plane.

In the above first or second invention, it is preferable that the rectangular surface at the step of the first rectangular prism pair be provided with a light diffusing layer for diffusing light. This makes it possible to prevent return light from being totally reflected by the step of the protruding part.

The light diffusing layer may be an adhesive layer or a ground glass layer. This ground glass layer may be formed by omitting to grind a part of the rectangular surface of the rectangular prism that is to be provided with the light diffusing layer.

A third invention provides a prism unit comprising a dichroic prism of the first or second invention, and a prism stand for mounting the dichroic prism thereon, wherein the prism stand has a step that matches the step of the dichroic prism.

The use of such a prism unit makes it possible to easily mount the dichroic prism of the first or second invention in another apparatus.

A fourth invention provides a projection display apparatus comprising an illumination optical system for

emitting illumination light, colored light separation means for separating the illumination light into lights of three colors, three light modulation means for modulating the three colored lights based on a given image signal, a dichroic prism claimed in one of claims 1 to 6, and a projection optical system for projecting the lights synthesized by the dichroic prism.

In the projection display apparatus of the fourth invention, return light that returns from the projection optical system to the dichroic prism can be prevented from being reflected inside the dichroic prism and emitting again from the light emitting surface. As a result, it is possible to prevent an image to be reproduced by light projected from the projection optical system from being affected by the return light.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is an explanatory view of a dichroic prism 200 according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Figs. 2 are a front view of the dichroic prism 200 of the first embodiment, and a cross-sectional view taken along line B-B in the front view.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of four rectangular prisms 301 to 304 that constitute the dichroic prism 200 of the first embodiment.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a dichroic prism 200a according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

Figs. 5 are a front view of the dichroic prism 200a of the second embodiment, and a cross-sectional view taken along line B-B in the front view.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of four rectangular prisms 301a, 302a, 303, and 304 that constitute the dichroic prism 200 of the first embodiment.

Fig. 7 is an explanatory view showing a process of bonding the first rectangular prism 301a and the third rectangular prism 303.

Fig. 8 is an explanatory view showing a process of bonding the second rectangular prism 302a and the fourth rectangular prism 304.

Fig. 9 is an explanatory view showing a method of assembling two bonded prisms made according to the processes shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a prism stand 400 used in the dichroic prism.

Fig. 11 is an explanatory view of a prism unit 260 employed in a projection display apparatus.

Fig. 12 is a schematic plan view showing the principal part of the projection display apparatus that utilizes the dichroic prism unit 260 according to the embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 13 is a conceptual view showing the principal part of a projection display apparatus.

Fig. 14 is an explanatory view showing a problem of a conventional dichroic prism.

Best Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

A. First Embodiment:

Next, modes for carrying out the present invention will be described according to the embodiments. Fig. 1 is an explanatory view of a dichroic prism 200 according to a

first embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 1(A), this dichroic prism 200 includes two adjoining long rectangular prisms 301 and 302 (also referred to as "a long rectangular prism pair"), and two adjoining short rectangular prisms 303 and 304 (also referred to as "a short rectangular prism pair"). The two long rectangular prisms 301 and 302 are shaped like rectangular triangular prisms that are equal in length (in the longitudinal direction). The two short rectangular prisms 303 and 304 are also shaped like rectangular triangular prisms that are equal in length. The short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304 are bonded to almost the center of the long rectangular prism pair 301 and 303 in the longitudinal direction. That is, the long rectangular prism pair 301 and 302 protrude from the top and bottom of the short rectangular prism pair 301 and 302 by an almost equal length.

Fig. 2(A) is a front view of the dichroic prism 200 according to the first embodiment, and Fig. 2(B) is a cross-sectional view taken along line B-B in Fig. 2(A). As shown in Fig. 2(B), blue reflecting films 301B and 302B are formed on an interface surface between the long rectangular prism pair 301 and 302 and the short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304. Furthermore, red reflecting films 302R and 304R are formed on an interface surface between the long rectangular prism pair 301 and 302 and on an interface surface between the short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304, respectively.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the four rectangular prisms 301 to 304 that constitute the dichroic prism 200 of the first embodiment. As shown in Fig. 3(A), the blue

reflecting film 301B is formed on one of two rectangular surfaces of the first rectangular prism 301 that serves as an interface surface between the first rectangular prism 301 and the third rectangular prism 303, providing that exposed surfaces 311 and 312 protruding from the short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304 are not provided with the blue reflecting film 301B, and are ground to flat ground surfaces. The other rectangular surface of the first rectangular prism 301 is also not provided with any reflecting film, and is ground to a flat ground surface.

As shown in Fig. 3(B), the blue reflecting film 302B is formed on one of two rectangular surfaces of the second rectangular prism 302 that serves as an interface surface between the second rectangular prism 302 and the fourth rectangular prism 304, providing that exposed surfaces 321 and 322 protruding from the short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304 are not provided with the blue reflecting film 301B and are ground to flat ground surfaces. The other rectangular surface of the second rectangular prism 302 (i.e., the surface serving as an interface surface between the second rectangular prism 302 and the first rectangular prism 301) is provided with the red reflecting film 302R, providing that surface portions 331 and 332 protruding from the short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304 are not provided with the red reflecting film 302R, and are ground to flat ground surfaces.

The two rectangular surfaces of the third rectangular prism 303 (Fig. 3(C)) are not provided with reflecting films (dichroic films), and are ground to flat ground surfaces. One of the two rectangular surfaces of the fourth

rectangular prism 304 (Fig. 3(D)), which serves as an interface surface between the fourth rectangular prism 304 and the third rectangular prism 303, is entirely provided with the red reflecting film 304R. The other rectangular surface of the fourth rectangular prism 304 is not provided with any reflecting film (dichroic film), and is ground to a flat ground surface.

As shown in Figs. 3(A) and 3(B), the reflecting films 301B, 302B, and 302R are formed only on the parts of the rectangular surfaces of the long rectangular prism pair 301 and 302 that overlap with the short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304. In other words, the portions 311, 312, 321, 322, 331, and 332 protruding from the top and bottom of the short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304 are not provided with any reflecting films (dichroic films).

The reflecting film (dichroic film) is generally formed by evaporating a dielectric multilayer film. The dichroic prism 200 shown in Fig. 1 can be produced by bonding the thus prepared four rectangular prisms 301 to 304 with an adhesive. A method of assembling the dichroic prism of the embodiment will be described later in detail.

Figs. 1(A) and 1(B) also show the optical path of white return light W that enters the protruding portions of the long rectangular prism pair 301 and 302. Fig. 1(B) is a horizontal sectional view of the protruding portions of the long rectangular prism pair 301 and 302. When the return light W from a projection lens 270 is incident on the protruding rectangular surface of the second rectangular prism 302 (the exposed surface 321), it is totally reflected thereby. Since the interface surfaces between the

protruding portions of the long rectangular prism pair 301 and 302 (the surfaces 331 and 332 shown in Fig. 3(B)) are not provided with a red reflecting film, the return light W totally reflected by the exposed surface 321 shown in Fig. 1(A) travels straight and unchanged through the interface surface between the long rectangular prism pair 301 and 302, passes through the first rectangular prism 301, and then, emerges.

In this way, in the dichroic prism 200 of the first embodiment, the return light W from the projection lens 270 does not emit again from the light emitting surface of the dichroic prism 200 (i.e., the light emitting surface of the second rectangular prism 302). As a result, it is possible to avoid a phenomenon in which return light affects an image to be reproduced by light emitted from the light emitting surface of the dichroic prism. This advantage is obtained because dichroic films are not formed on the interface surfaces 331 and 332 between the protruding portions.

Furthermore, since the exposed surfaces 311, 321, 312, and 322 are not provided with a dichroic film in the above-described embodiment, assembly precision can be improved by assembling the dichroic prism 200 with reference to the exposed surfaces.

B. Second Embodiment

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a dichroic prism 200a according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The dichroic prism 200a is different from the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1 in that long rectangular prisms 301a and 302a are vertically shifted from each other by a predetermined amount.

Fig. 5(A) is a front view of the dichroic prism 200a of the second embodiment, and Fig. 5(B) is a cross-sectional view taken along line B-B of Fig. 5(A). An upward protrusion length H1 of the first rectangular prism 301a (i.e., the height of an exposed surface 341) is equal to the downward protrusion length of the second rectangular prism 302a (i.e., the height of an exposed surface 352). Furthermore, a downward protrusion length H2 of the first rectangular prism 301a (the height of an exposed surface 342) is equal to the downward protrusion length of the second rectangular prism 302a (the height of an exposed surface 351). When the long rectangular prisms 301a and 302a are thus shifted from each other in the longitudinal direction, it is easy to precisely position the center axis of the dichroic prism 200a in mounting the dichroic prism 200a in an optical apparatus such as a projection display apparatus. In addition, it is easy to position the reflecting surfaces of dichroic films in the same plane.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of four rectangular prisms 301a, 302a, 303, and 304 that constitute the dichroic prism 200a of the second embodiment. The long rectangular prism pair 301a and 302a shown in Figs. 6(A) and 6(B) are different from those shown in Figs. 3(A) and 3(B) only in the positions where reflecting films (dichroic films) are formed.

Fig. 7 is an explanatory view showing the process of combining the first rectangular prism 301a and the third rectangular prism 303. The combination is performed by using a first assembly jig 500. The first assembly jig 500 includes a base 502 having a flat surface 502a, and a height

difference setting member 504 fixed on the base 502. In the height difference setting member 504, a height difference H1 that corresponds to a height difference H1 between the two rectangular prisms 301a and 303 is formed with high accuracy.

In combining the two rectangular prisms 301a and 303, first, an adhesive is applied onto their surfaces to be bonded. Then, air bubbles in the adhesive are removed by rubbing the two prisms together. After that, as shown in Fig. 7, the two prisms 301a and 303 are laid on the base 502. At this time, the prisms 301a and 303 are pressed against the height difference setting member 504 so that the height difference between the prisms is equal to the height difference H1 of the height difference setting member 504. This makes it possible to set the height difference between the prisms with high precision.

The bottom surfaces of the two rectangular prisms 301a and 303 shown in Fig. 7 are not provided with any dichroic films, and are formed with ground surfaces. Since the surface 502a of the base 502 is formed with a high-precision flat surface, it is possible to obtain a high degree of flatness with respect to one plane formed by the two rectangular prisms.

After the relative positional relationship between the two rectangular prisms 301a and 303 is thus precisely set, the adhesive applied on the bonded surfaces is solidified. As a result, it is possible to obtain the rectangular prism pair 301a and 303 in a combination of high precision.

Fig. 8 is an explanatory view showing the process of bonding the second rectangular prism 302a and the fourth

rectangular prism 304. A second assembly jig 510 to be used at this time includes a base 512 and a height difference setting member 514 in the same manner as the first assembly jig 500. The second assembly jig 510 is different from the first assembly jig 500 only in that a height difference H2 of the height difference setting member 514 is set at a value equivalent to a height difference H2 between the two rectangular prisms 302a and 304. The assembly method is similar to the method for the first rectangular prism 301a and the third rectangular prism 303 mentioned with reference to Fig. 7.

The bottom surfaces of the two rectangular prisms 302a and 304 shown in Fig. 8 are provided with red reflecting films, respectively. Since a surface 510a of the base 510 is formed in a high-precision flat surface, it is possible to obtain a high degree of flatness with respect to a red reflecting plane formed by the red reflecting films of the two rectangular prisms 302A and 304.

Comparing lights of two colors, red and blue, to be reflected by the reflecting plane, the red light has the higher spectral luminous efficiency (that is, it is more visible to the naked eye). Therefore, it is preferable that the plane to be formed by the red reflecting films be as even as possible. According to the assembly method of this embodiment, the assembling can be performed so that the red reflecting films 302R and 304R shown in Fig. 6 precisely form one plane, and therefore, it is possible to produce an excellent dichroic prism in this aspect. Since the spectral luminous efficiencies of green, red, and blue decrease in this order, when green reflecting films are used instead of

the red reflecting films or the blue reflecting films, it is preferable that the assembling is performed by this assembly method so that the green reflecting films form one plane.

Fig. 9 is an explanatory view showing the process of bonding two bonded prisms that are produced according to the processes shown in Figs. 7 and 8. This assembly process uses a third assembly jig 520. Fig. 9(B) is a plan view of the third assembly jig 520. The third assembly jig 520 includes a base 520 having a rectangular opening 522b at about the center, and a height difference setting member 524 fixed on a surface 522a of the base 520. The dimensions of the opening 522b are set so that the short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304 are completely held inside thereof and both ends of the long rectangular prism pair 301a and 302a in the longitudinal direction are outside thereof.

A height difference H3 of the height difference setting member 524 is set at a value equal to the difference between the height difference H1 of the bonded prism shown in Fig. 7 and the height difference H2 of the bonded prism shown in Fig. 8 ($H2-H1$).

In bonding the two bonded prisms together, an adhesive is applied onto their surfaces to be bonded, and the two bonded prisms are laid on the third assembly jig 520 so that the short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304 are held inside the opening 522b, as shown in Fig. 9(A). Then, the height difference between the long rectangular prism pair 301a and 303a is made equal to the height difference H3 of the height difference setting member 524 by pressing the long rectangular prism pair 301a and 302a against the height difference setting member 524. As a result, it is possible

to set the height difference between the rectangular prisms 301a and 303a with high precision.

Only the protruding portions of the rectangular surfaces of the two rectangular prisms 301a and 303a which are not provided with reflecting films (311, 312, 321, and 322 shown in Fig. 3) are in contact with the surface 522a of the base 522. Since these protruding portions 311, 312, 321, and 322 are ground surfaces, it is possible to obtain a high degree of flatness with respect to these ground surfaces by placing these protruding portions 311, 312, 321, and 322 on the surface 522a of the base 522. As shown in Figs. 6(A) and 6(B), the ground surface (adhesive surface) that is flush with the protruding portions 311 and 312 is provided with the blue reflecting film 301B, and the ground surface (adhesive surface) that is flush with the protruding portions 321 and 322 is also provided with the blue reflecting film 302B. Therefore, by assembling the rectangular prisms as shown in Fig. 9, a high degree of flatness can be obtained with respect to the blue reflecting plane formed by the blue reflecting films 301B and 302B.

After the relative positional relationship between the two bonded prisms is precisely set, the adhesive applied on the bonded surfaces is solidified. As a result, it is possible to obtain the precisely combined dichroic prism 200a (Fig. 4). When an ultraviolet-curing adhesive is used as the adhesive for bonding the four rectangular prisms, it is possible to reduce the curing time and the heat to be generated during curing.

Fig. 10(A) is a perspective view of a prism stand 400 for mounting the dichroic prism 200a thereon, viewed from

the front side, and Fig. 10(B) is a perspective view of the prism stand 400, viewed from the opposite side. This prism stand 400 has an external shape of a square when viewed in plan, and comprises first and second triangular stands 402 and 404 having a right-angled triangular shape that are each one-fourth of the external shape, and a third triangular stand 406 having a right-angled triangular shape that is half the external shape. The third triangular stand 406 is the highest of the three triangular stands. The first triangular stand 402 is lower than the third triangular stand 406 by H_4 . This height difference H_4 is almost equal to the downward protrusion length H_2 of the first rectangular prism 301a from the short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304, as shown in Fig. 5(A). The second triangular stand 404 is lower than the third triangular stand 406 by H_5 . This height difference H_5 is almost equal to the upward protrusion length H_1 of the first rectangular prism 301a from the short rectangular prism pair 303 and 304, as shown in Fig. 5(A).

In utilizing the dichroic prism 200a in an optical apparatus such as a projection display apparatus, preferably, the dichroic prism 200a and the prism stand 400 are combined into the prism unit shown in Fig. 11(A) by bonding the bottom surface of the dichroic prism 200a to the prism stand 400, and the dichroic prism 200a is fixed inside the optical apparatus through the prism stand 400. Since the prism stand 400 is flat at the bottom, it can be easily fixed inside the optical apparatus by using screws or the like. It is preferable to use resin or metal as the material of the prism stand in consideration of costs and

ease of shaping. The use of a resin or metal prism stand creates a concern that the prism stand is apt to be deformed by heat and the dichroic prism 200a in the optical apparatus may be displaced due to the deformation. When the bottom surface of a corresponding rectangular prism of the dichroic prism 200a is bonded to only one of the first to third triangular stands 402, 404, and 406 of the prism stand 400, however, the dichroic prism 200a is relatively resistant to displacement even if the prism stand 400 undergoes thermal deformation. In particular, when the rectangular prism 301a is bonded only to the first triangular stand 402, or when the rectangular prism 302a is bonded only to the second triangular stand 404, since the area of the bonded surface is small, it is possible to minimize the influence of thermal deformation of the prism stand.

In using the dichroic prism 200 shown in Fig. 1 according to the first embodiment, a prism stand having a step portion that corresponds to the step portion at the bottom of the dichroic prism 200 is used.

Fig. 11(B) is an enlarged view showing the step portion formed by the upward protruding portions of the long rectangular prism pair 301a and 302a. A part 310 of the rectangular surface of the second rectangular prism 302a is exposed above the first rectangular prism 301a. This exposed surface 310 is provided with an adhesive layer 312 serving as a light scattering layer. Fig. 11(C) is a horizontal sectional view of the dichroic prism 200a, taken at the exposed surface 310 of the second rectangular prism 302a, and illustrates the state in which return light W is irregularly reflected by the adhesive layer 312. The return

light W, which returns from the light emitting surface side to the inside of the dichroic prism 200a, is totally reflected by the exposed surface 351 of the rectangular prism 302a, and then is irregularly reflected again by the adhesive layer 312 formed on another exposed surface 310. Therefore, it is possible to prevent the return light W from emitting again from the light emitting surface of the dichroic prism 200a.

Another light diffusing layer may be formed on the protruding portion 310 instead of the adhesive layer. For example, the exposed surface 310 may be made of ground glass. Similarly, it is preferable that the exposed surface 351 and the step portion at the bottom of the dichroic prism be provided with a light diffusing layer such as an adhesive layer, or be made of ground glass.

C. Configuration of Projection Display Apparatus

Fig. 12 is a schematic plan view showing the principal part of a projection display apparatus that utilizes the dichroic prism unit 260 according to the embodiment of the present invention. This projection display apparatus comprises an illumination optical system 100, dichroic mirrors 210 and 212, reflecting mirrors 220, 222, and 224, relay lenses 230 and 232, three field lenses 240, 242, and 244, three liquid crystal light valves (liquid crystal panels) 250, 252, and 254, the dichroic prism unit 260, and a projection lens system 270.

The illumination optical system 100 comprises a light source 110 for emitting an almost parallel beam, a first lens array 120, a second lens array 130, a polarizing conversion element 140 for converting incident light into a

predetermined linearly polarized light component, a reflecting mirror 150, and a condenser lens 160. The illumination optical system 100 is an optical system for almost uniformly illuminating the three liquid crystal light valves 250, 252, and 254 that are regions to be illuminated.

The light source 110 comprises a source lamp 112 serving as a radiation source for emitting radial beams and a concave mirror 114 for emitting the radial light emitted from the source lamp 112 as an almost parallel beam. It is preferable to use a parabolic mirror as the concave mirror 114.

A parallel beam emitted from the light source 110 is split into a plurality of partial beams by the first and second lens arrays 120 and 130. Microlenses 122 of the first lens array 120 focus the partial beams near polarizing separation films of the polarizing conversion element 140. Microlenses 132 of the second lens array 130 have the function of focusing light source images in the first lens array 120 onto the liquid crystal light valves 250, 252, and 254. The partial beams emitted from the microlenses 132 of the second lens array 130 are reflected by the reflecting mirror 150. The condenser lens 160 functions as a superimposing optical system that superimposes and focuses these plurality of partial beams onto the liquid crystal light valves 250, 252, and 254 serving as regions to be illuminated. As a result, the liquid crystal light valves 250, 252, and 254 are illuminated almost uniformly.

The two dichroic mirrors 210 and 212 function as colored light separation means for separating white light condensed by the condenser lens 160 into colored lights of

three colors, red, green, and blue. The first dichroic mirror 210 transmits a red light component of the white beam emitted from the illumination optical system 100, and reflects a blue light component and a green light component. The red light transmitted through the first dichroic mirror 210 is reflected by the reflecting mirror 220, and reaches the liquid crystal light valve for red light 250 through the field lens 240. The field lens 240 has the function of focusing the light source image near the second lens array 130 into the projection lens system 270. Furthermore, the partial beams passed through the field lens 240 are made into almost parallel beams. This also applies to the field lenses 242 and 244 located in front of the other liquid crystal light valves. The green light of the blue and green lights reflected by the first dichroic mirror 210 is reflected by the second dichroic mirror 212, passes through the field lens 242, and reaches the liquid crystal light valve for green light 252. On the other hand, the blue light passes through the second dichroic mirror 212 and a relay lens system including the relay lenses 230 and 232 and the reflecting mirrors 222 and 224, further passes through the field lens 244, and reaches the liquid crystal light valve for blue light 254. The relay lens system is provided for the blue light because the optical path length of the blue light is longer than those of the other colored lights.

The three liquid crystal light valves 250, 252, and 254 function as optical modulation means for forming images by modulating the colored lights of three colors according to given image information (image signals). The dichroic prism unit 260 functions as colored light synthesizing means for

forming a color image by synthesizing the three colored lights. In the dichroic prism unit 260, a dielectric multilayer film for reflecting red light and a dielectric multilayer film for reflecting blue light are located in about the shape of an X on the interface surfaces among four rectangular prisms. The three colored lights are synthesized by these dielectric multilayer films, whereby a synthetic light for projecting a color image is formed. The synthetic light generated by the dichroic prism unit 260 is emitted toward the projection lens system 270. The projection lens system 270 functions as a projection optical system for projecting the synthetic light onto a projection screen 300, and thereby displaying a color image.

This projection display apparatus utilizes the prism unit 260 employing the dichroic prism according to the above-mentioned embodiment. Therefore, it is possible to prevent return light from the projection lens 270 to the dichroic prism from emitting again from the light emitting surface of the dichroic prism. As a result, it is possible to prevent an image to be projected on the projection screen 300 from being affected by the return light, and to thereby project a clear image.

The present invention is not limited to the above-mentioned embodiments and forms, and may be embodied in various forms without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. For example, the following modifications are possible.

(1) While two of the four rectangular prisms for constituting the dichroic prism are longer than the other two rectangular prisms in the above embodiments, the present

invention is not limited to such a structure, and is applicable to a case in which at least one rectangular prism is longer than the other rectangular prisms. Furthermore, the present invention is applicable to a case in which four rectangular prisms of equal length are bonded while being in a state shifted from one another in the longitudinal direction.

(2) While two relatively long rectangular prisms are equal in length in the above embodiments, they may be different in length. When the two relatively long rectangular prisms are different from each other in length, it is easy to discriminate between the top and bottom of the dichroic prism. Furthermore, two relatively short rectangular prisms may be different in length.

(3) Various types of placements and structures of dichroic films in the dichroic prism are possible besides those of the above embodiments. For example, a green reflecting film may be provided instead of the blue reflecting film.

(4) While the present invention applies to a transmissive projection display apparatus in the above embodiments, it is also applicable to a reflective projection display apparatus. The "transmissive" type means that optical modulation means such as a liquid crystal light valve transmits light, and the "reflective" type means that the optical modulation means transmits light. In the reflective projection display apparatus, the dichroic prism is utilized as colored-light separation means for separating white light into lights of three colors, red, green, and blue, and is also utilized as colored light synthesizing means for synthesizing again and emitting the modulated three colored

lights in the same direction. Even when the present invention applies to the reflective projection display apparatus, it is possible to obtain almost the same advantages as those of the transmissive projection display apparatus.

(5) While irregular reflection is given as an example of light scattering in the above embodiments, light may be uniformly scattered instead of being irregularly reflected.

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CLAIMS

1. A dichroic prism composed of four rectangular prisms with their rectangular surfaces bonded together,

wherein a part of a rectangular surface of at least one of said four rectangular prisms protrudes from the rectangular surfaces of other rectangular prisms, and

wherein a dichroic film is formed on a part of the rectangular surface of said protruding rectangular prism other than said protruding part.

2. A dichroic prism composed of four rectangular prisms with their rectangular surfaces bonded together,

wherein a part of a rectangular surface of a first rectangular prism pair composed of two adjoining rectangular prisms of said four rectangular prisms protrudes from a rectangular surface of a second rectangular prism pair in a longitudinal direction, and

wherein a dichroic film is formed on a part of the rectangular surface of said first rectangular prism pair other than said protruding part.

3. A dichroic prism according to Claim 2, wherein said two rectangular prisms in said first rectangular prism pair are fixed in a state shifted from each other in the longitudinal direction so that they form a step.

4. A dichroic prism according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the rectangular surface of said protruding part is provided with a light diffusing layer for diffusing light.

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5. A dichroic prism according to claim 4, wherein said light diffusing layer is an adhesive layer.
6. A dichroic prism according to claim 5, wherein said light diffusing layer is a ground glass layer.
7. A prism unit, comprising:
 - a dichroic prism claimed in any of claims 1 to 6; and
 - a prism stand for mounting said dichroic prism thereon, wherein said prism stand has a step that matches a step of said dichroic prism.
8. A projection display apparatus, comprising:
 - an illumination optical system for emitting illumination light;
 - colored light separation means for separating the illumination light into lights of three colors;
 - three light modulation means for modulating the three colored lights based on a given image signal;
 - a dichroic prism claimed in any of claims 1 to 6; and
 - a projection optical system for projecting lights synthesized by said dichroic prism.

ABSTRACT

At least one of four rectangular prisms 301, 302, 303, and 304 in a dichroic prism 200 is made longer than the other rectangular prisms. That is, part of the rectangular surfaces of the long rectangular prisms 301 and 302 partially protrude from the rectangular surfaces of the other rectangular prisms 303 and 304 in the longitudinal direction. The protruding parts of the rectangular surfaces of the long rectangular prisms 301 and 302 are not provided with a dichroic film. Such a construction makes it possible to prevent return light, which returns from the light emitting surface side of the dichroic prism to the dichroic prism, from emitting again from the light emitting surface.

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FIG. 1

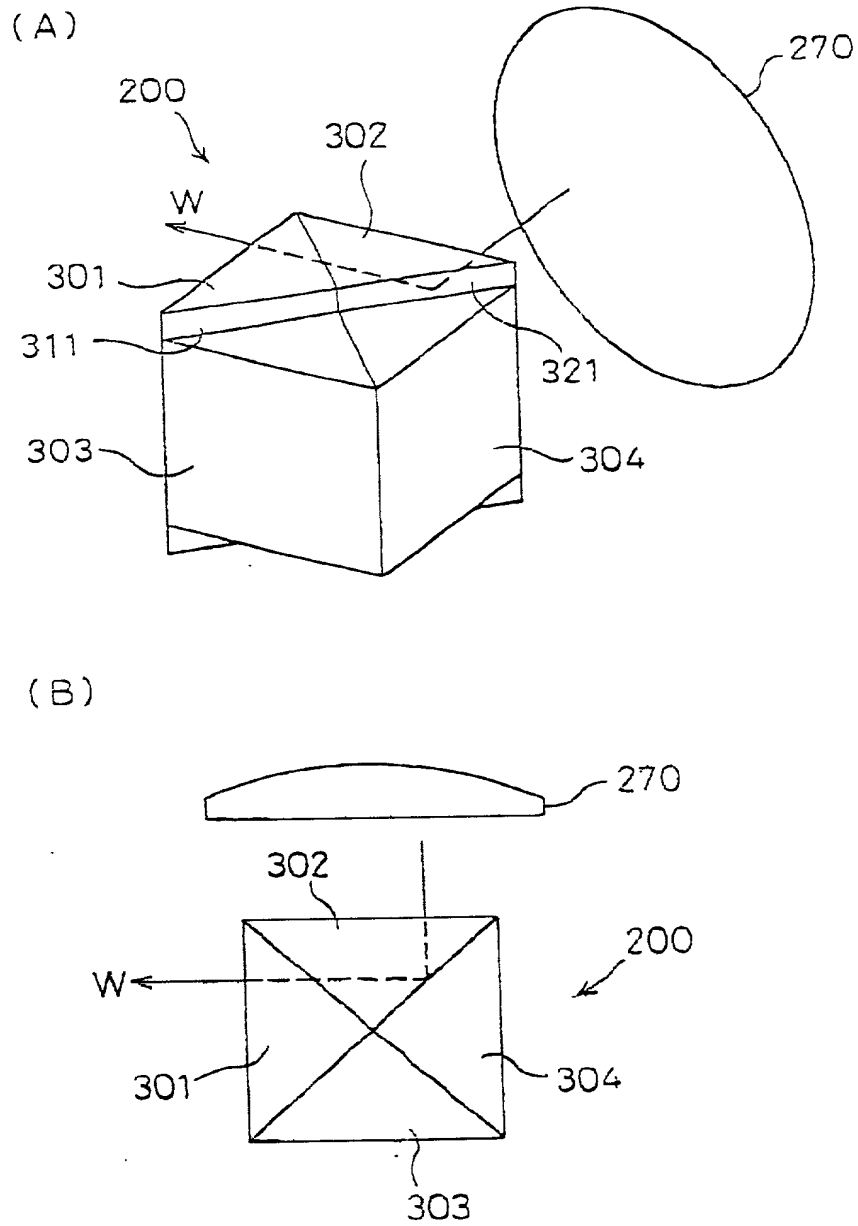


FIG. 2

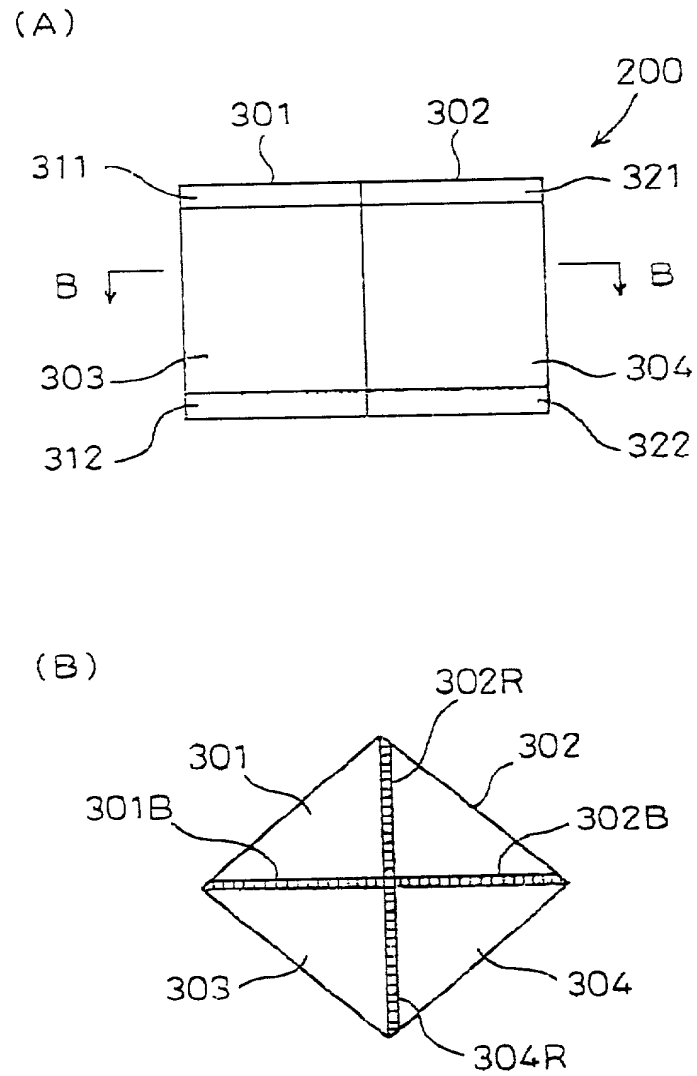


FIG. 3

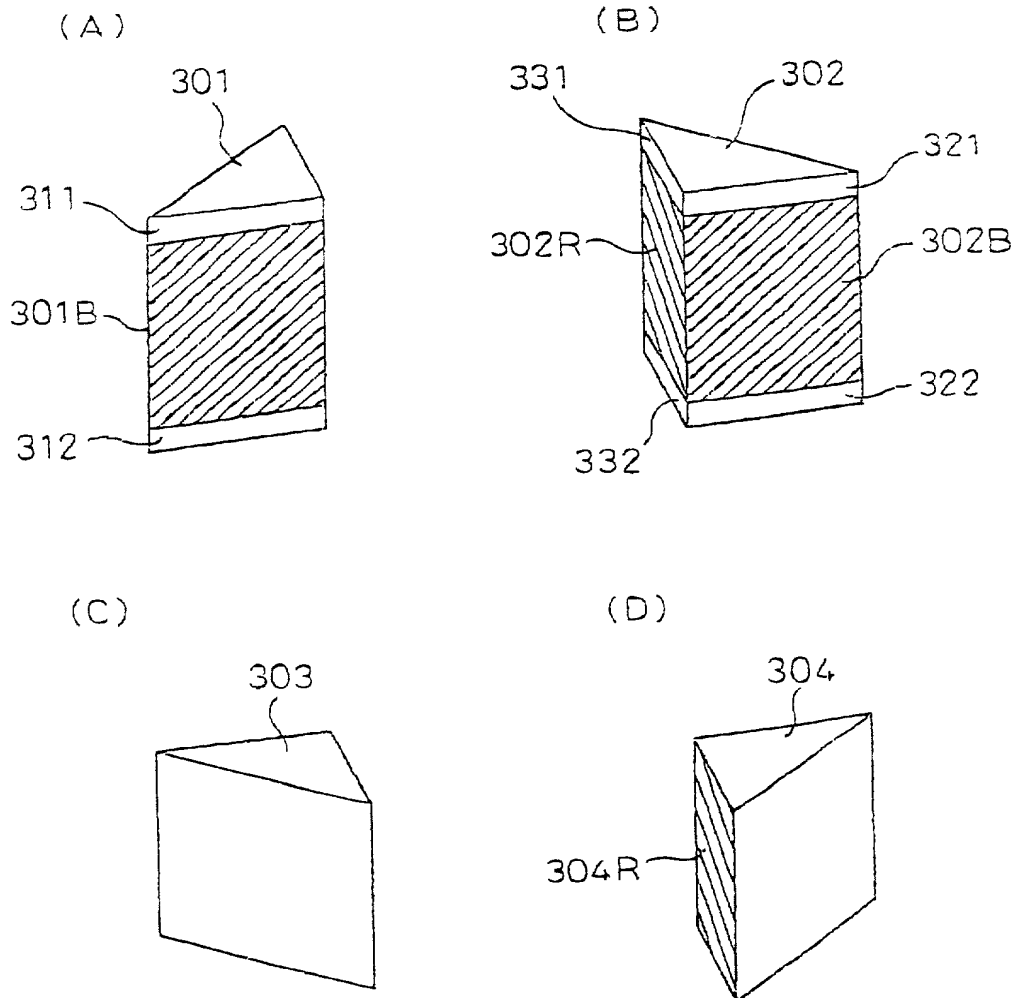


FIG. 4

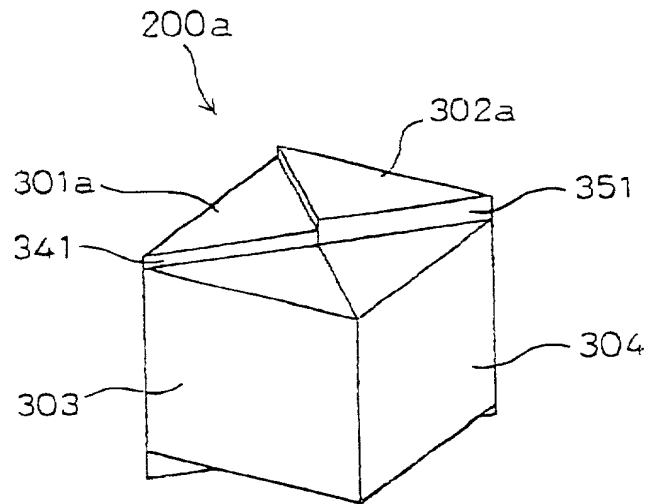


FIG. 5

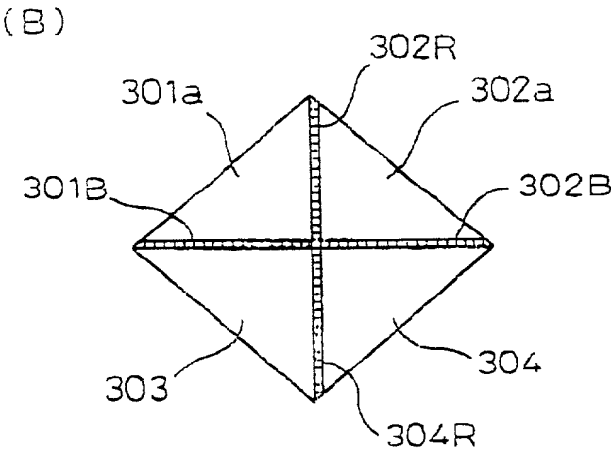
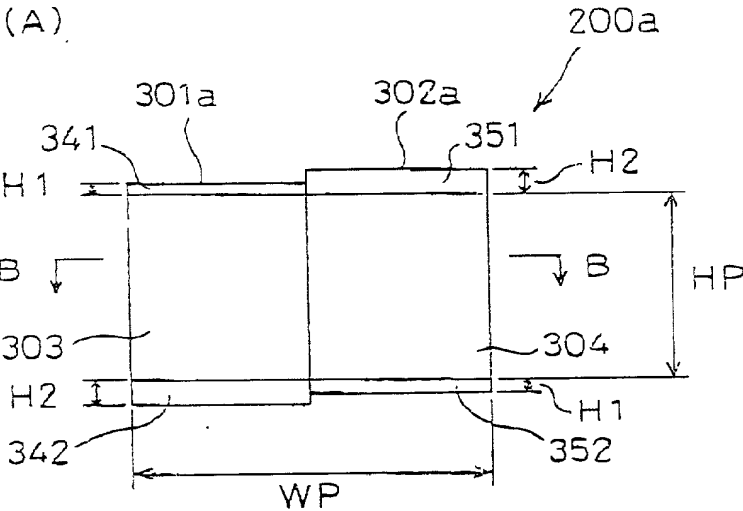


FIG. 6

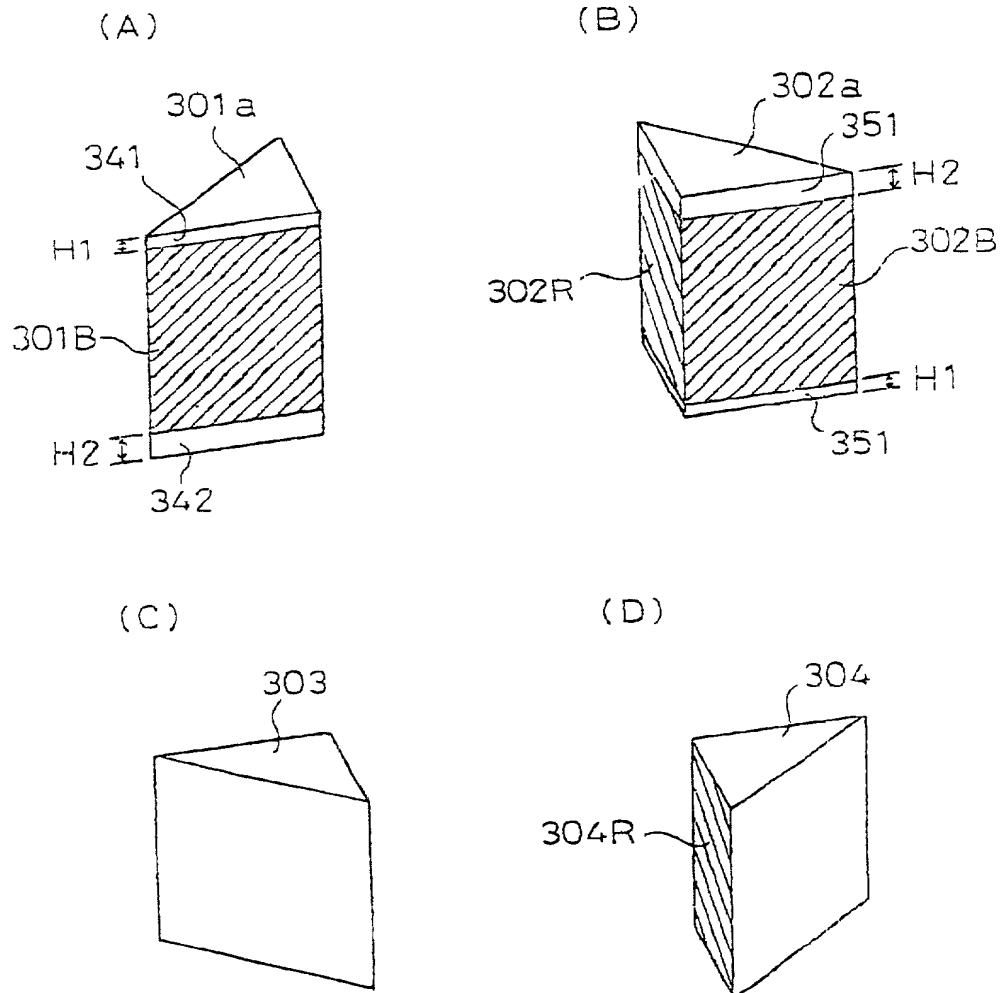


FIG. 7

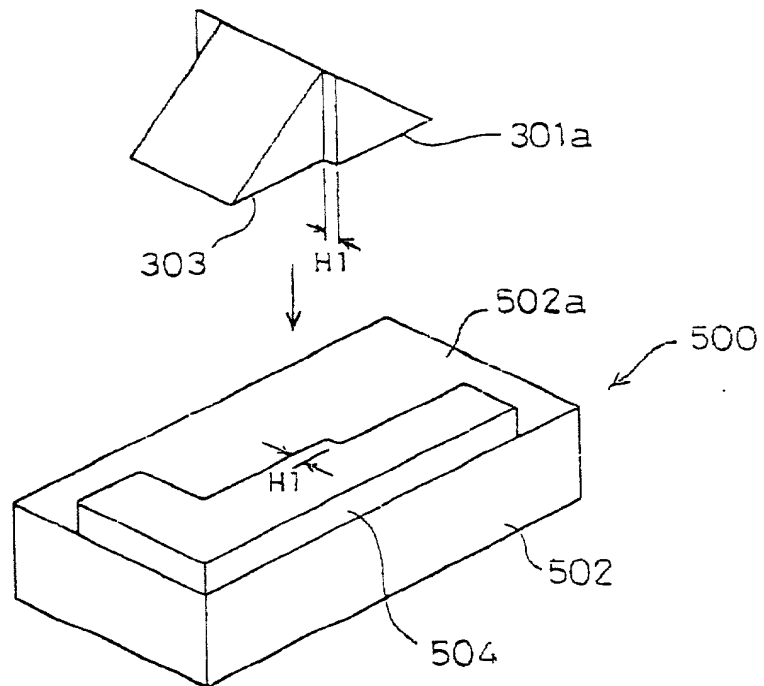


FIG. 8

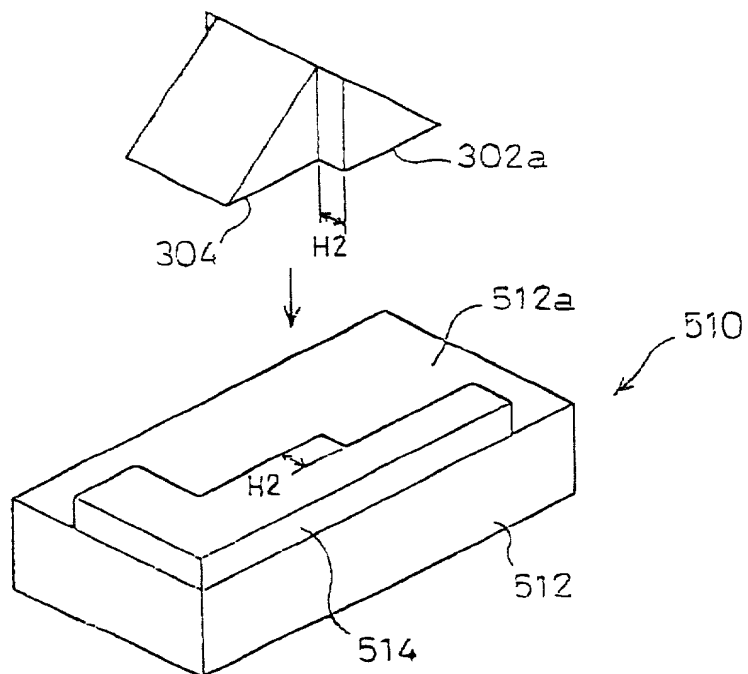
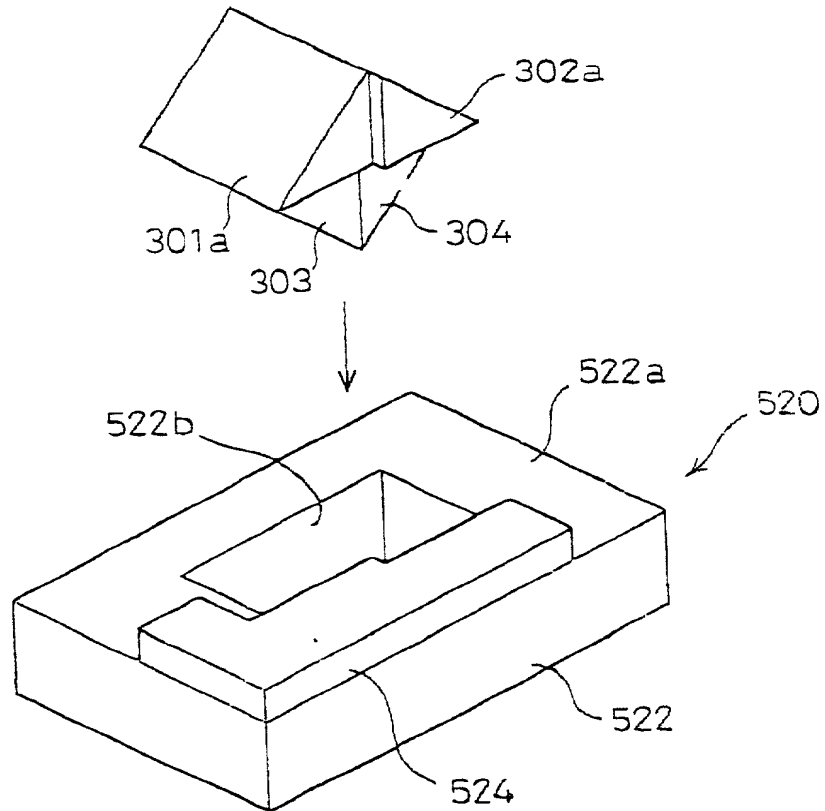


FIG. 9

(A)



(B)

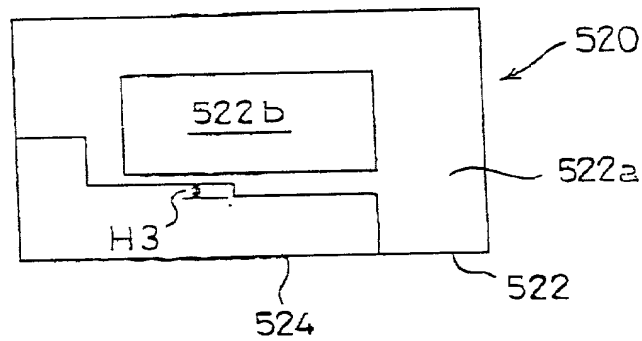


FIG. 10

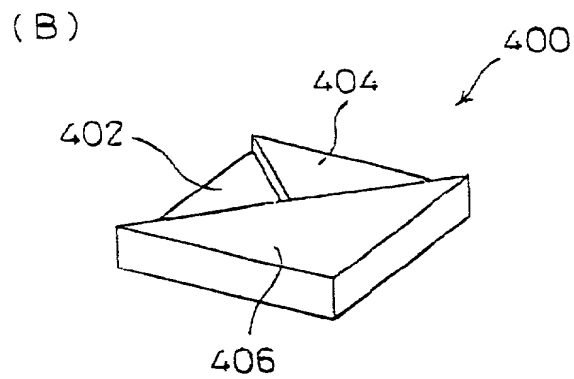
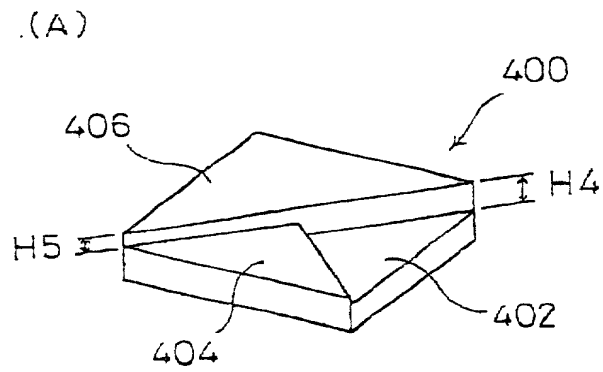


FIG. 11

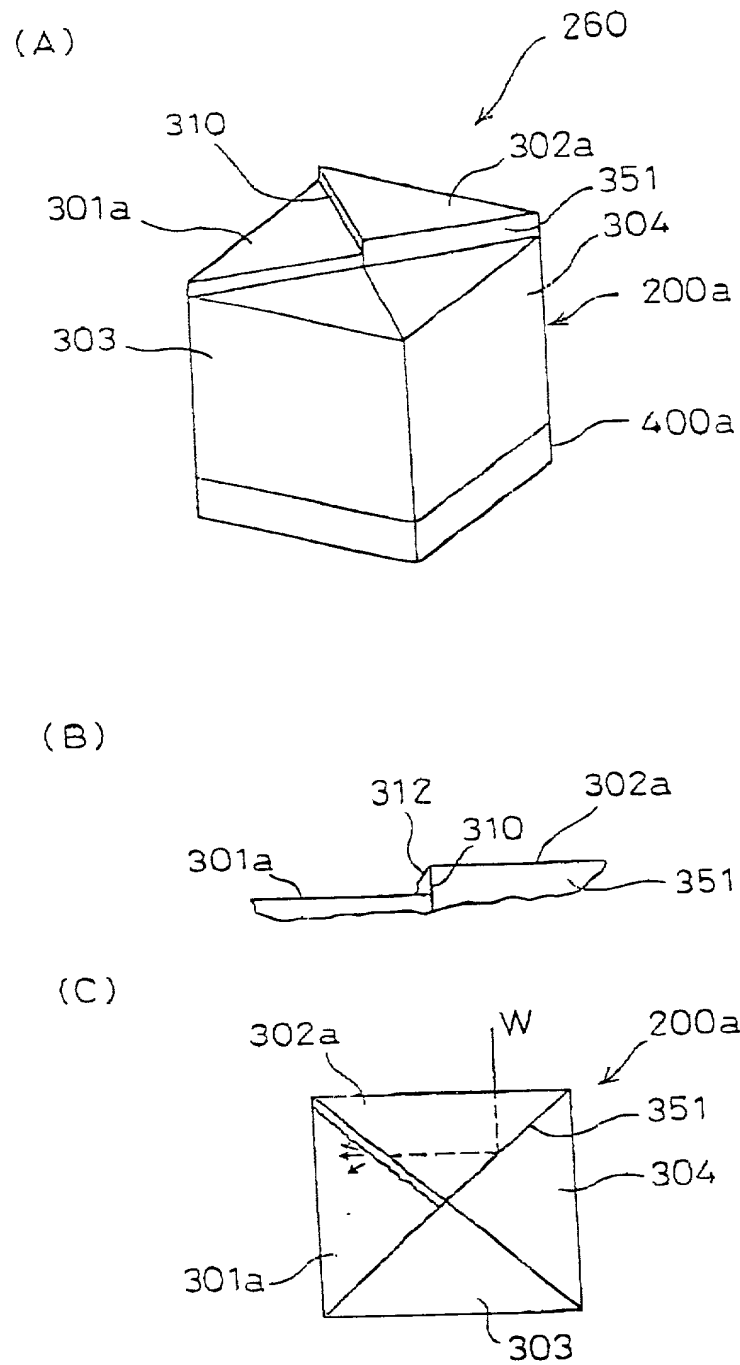


FIG. 12

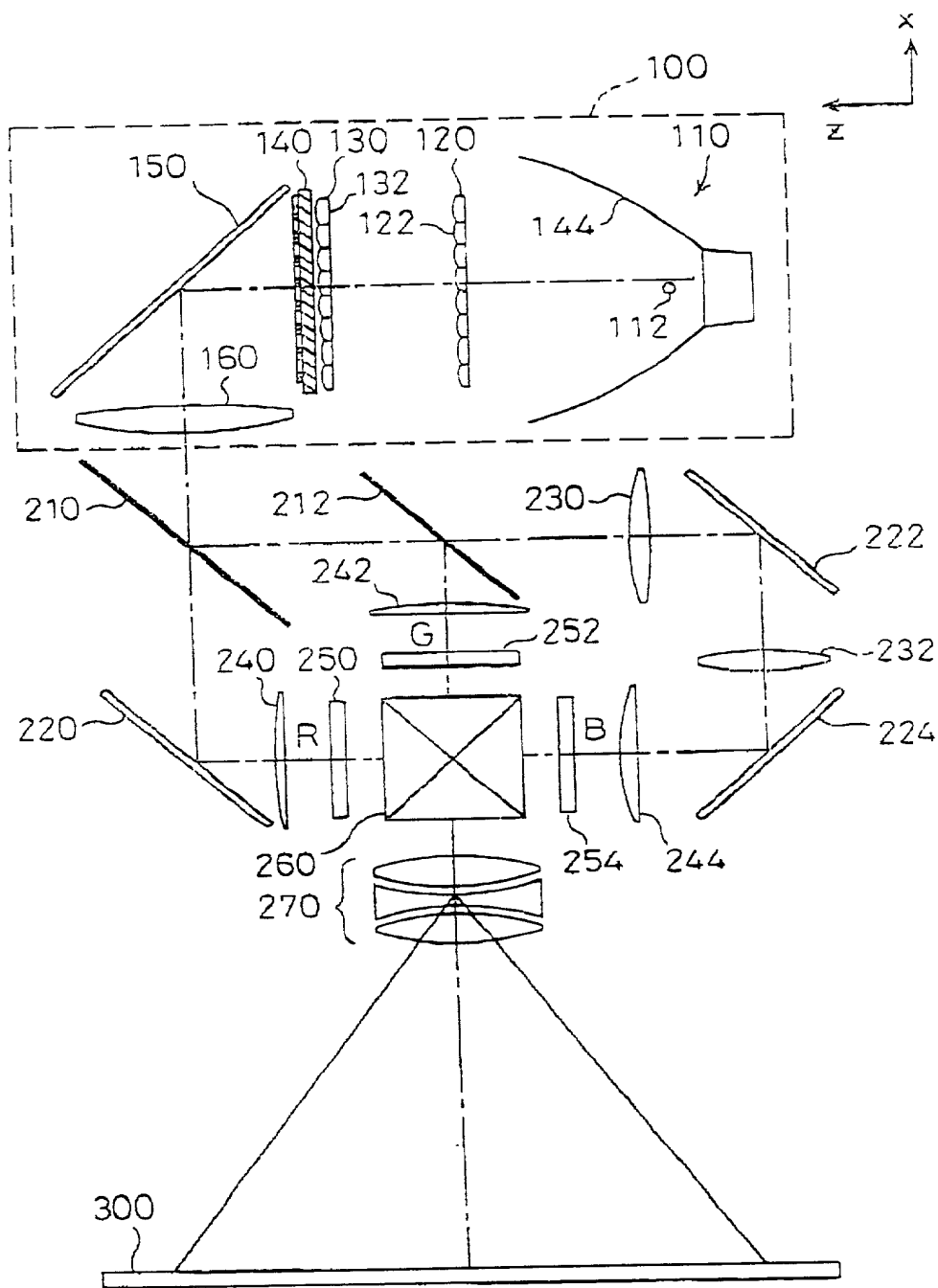
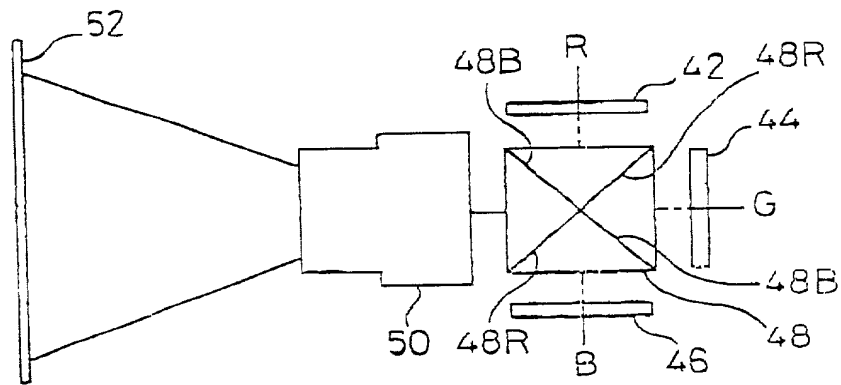


FIG. 13

PROJECTION DISPLAY APPARATUS



Seiko Epson Ref. No.: FP03064US00

Attorney's Ref. No.: 100406

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

特許出願宣言書及び委任状

Japanese Language Declaration

日本語宣言書

下記の氏名の発明者として、私は以下の通り宣言します。

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

私の住所、私書籍、〒欄は、下記の私の氏名の後に記載された通りです。

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name.

下記の名称の発明に関して請求範囲に記載され、特許出願している発明内容について、私が最初かつ唯一の発明者（下記の氏名が一つの場合）もしくは最初かつ共同発明者であると（下記の名称が複数の場合）信じています。

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

ダイクロイックプリズム、プリズムユニット、および、投写型表示装置DICHROIC PRISM, PRISM UNIT, AND PROJECTION DISPLAY APPARATUS

上記発明の明細書（下記の欄で×印がついていない場合は、本書に添付）は、

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☐ _____ に提出され、米国出願番号または
特許協定条約 国際出願番号を _____ とし、
(該当する場合) _____ に訂正されました。☐ was filed on _____
as United States Application Number or
PCT International Application Number
_____ and was amended on
_____ (if applicable).

私は、特許請求範囲を含む上記訂正後の明細書を検討し、内容を理解していることをここに表明します。

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

私は、連邦規則法典第37編第1条56項に定義されるとおり、特許資格の有無について重要な情報を開示する義務があることを認めます。

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

Japanese Language Declaration

(日本語宣言書)

私は、米国法典第35編119条(a)-(d)項又は365条(b)項に基づき下記の、米国以外の国の少なくとも1ヶ国を指定している特許協力条約365条(a)項に基づく国際出願、又は外国での特許出願もしくは発明者証の出願についての外国優先権をここに主張するとともに、優先権を主張している、本出願の前に出願された特許または発明者証の外国出願を以下に、枠内をマークすることで、示しています。

I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119 (a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

外国での先行出願

Priority Not Claimed

優先権主張なし

8-342690

Japan

06/December/1996

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(番号)

(国名)

(出願年月日)

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(番号)

(国名)

(出願年月日)

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(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

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PCT/JP97/04507

08/December/1997

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

Pending

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

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Japanese Language Declaration

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委任状： 私は、下記の発明者として、本出願に関する一切の手続きを米特許商標局に対して遂行する弁理士または代理人として、下記の者を指名いたします。(弁理士、または代理人の氏名及び登録番号を明記のこと)

James A. Oliff, (Reg. 27,075)
William P. Berridge, (Reg. 30,024)
Kirk M. Hudson, (Reg. 27,562)
Thomas J. Pardini, (Reg. 30,411)
Edward P. Walker, (Reg. 31,450)
Robert A. Miller, (Reg. 32,771)
Mario A. Costantino, (Reg. 33,565)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)

James A. Oliff, (Reg. 27,075)
William P. Berridge, (Reg. 30,024)
Kirk M. Hudson, (Reg. 27,562)
Thomas J. Pardini, (Reg. 30,411)
Edward P. Walker, (Reg. 31,450)
Robert A. Miller, (Reg. 32,771)
Mario A. Costantino, (Reg. 33,565)

書類送付先:

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
P.O. Box 19928
Alexandria, Virginia 22320

Send Correspondence to:

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
P.O. Box 19928
Alexandria, Virginia 22320

直接電話連絡先: (名前及び電話番号)

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
(703) 836-6400

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
(703) 836-6400

唯一または第一発明者名

牛山 富芳

Full name of sole or first inventor

Tomiyoshi USHIYAMA

発明者の署名

牛山 富芳

日付

1998年7月10日

Inventor's signature

Tomiyoshi Ushiyama

Date

July 10, 1998

住所

日本国 長野県

箕輪町

Residence

Minowa-machi, Nagano-ken, Japan JPX

国籍

日本

Citizenship

Japan

私書箱

392-8502 日本国長野県諏訪市大和3丁目3番5号
セイコーエプソン株式会社内

Post Office Address

c/o Seiko Epson Corporation
3-5, Owa 3-chome, Suwa-shi, Nagano-ken 392-8502 Japan

第二共同発明者

矢島 章隆

Full name of second joint inventor, if any

Akitaka YAJIMA

第二共同発明者の署名

矢島 章隆

日付

1998年7月10日

Second inventor's signature

Akitaka Yajima

Date

July 10, 1998

住所

日本国 長野県

辰野町

Residence

Tatsuno-machi, Nagano-ken, Japan JPX

国籍

日本

Citizenship

Japan

私書箱

392-8502 日本国長野県諏訪市大和3丁目3番5号
セイコーエプソン株式会社内

Post Office Address

c/o Seiko Epson Corporation
3-5, Owa 3-chome, Suwa-shi, Nagano-ken 392-8502 Japan

(第三以降の共同発明者についても同様に記載し、署名をすること)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors.)

Japanese Language Declaration

(日本語宣言書)

委任状： 私は、下記の発明者として、本出願に関する一切の手続きを米特許商標局に対して遂行する弁理士または代理人として、下記の者を指名いたします。(弁理士、または代理人の氏名及び登録番号を明記のこと)

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James A. Oliff, (Reg. 27,075)
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Mario A. Costantino, (Reg. 33,565)

書類送付先:

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
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Alexandria, Virginia 22320

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Alexandria, Virginia 22320

直接電話連絡先: (名前及び電話番号)

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
(703) 836-6400

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
(703) 836-6400

第三共同発明者

小川 恭範

Full name of third joint inventor, if any

Yasunori OGAWA

第三共同発明者の署名

A-111 恭範

日付

1998年7月10日

Third inventor's signature

Yasunori Ogawa

Date

July 10, 1998

住所

日本国、長野県、諏訪市

Residence

Suwa-shi, Nagano-ken, Japan

国籍

日本

Citizenship

Japan

私書箱

392-8502 日本国長野県諏訪市大和3丁目3番5号
セイコーエプソン株式会社内

Post Office Address

c/o Seiko Epson Corporation
3-5, Owa 3-chome, Suwa-shi, Nagano-ken 392-8502 Japan

第四共同発明者

Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any

第四共同発明者の署名

日付

Fourth inventor's signature

Date

住所

日本国、

Residence

Japan

国籍

Citizenship

私書箱

Post Office Address

(第五以降の共同発明者についても同様に記載し、署名をすること)

(Supply similar information and signature for fifth and subsequent joint inventors.)